THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER.]

VOL. XLV.] TUESDAY, 19 SEPTEMBER, 1837. [NO. 9427.

FOR LONDON.—The Ship PORTSEA, Captain *Smith*, 500 tons. For Freight or Passage apply to,

GREY AND Co.

Rampart Row, 19th September 1837.

FOR LONDON.—The well known river-built Ship *Sarah*, Captain *J. T. Whiteside*; has excellent accommodations for Passengers, carries an experienced Surgeon, and will call on the Coast if sufficient inducement offers.—For Freight or Passage, apply to, GREY AND Co.

Rampart Row, 19th September, 1837.

FOR LONDON OR LIVERPOOL.—The fine new Ship *Susan*, 570 Tons Register, *John Young*, Commander.—For Freight or Passage apply to,

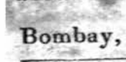
GREY AND Co.

Rampart Row, 19th September, 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—To sail immediately the fast Ship *Huddersfield, G. Hall*, Commander, An eligible conveyance for Specie, she has room for about 30 Tons of Goods.—Apply to,

GEORGE S. KING.

Bombay, 18th August, 1837.



FOR THE RED SEA. The *Barque Discovery*, Burthen 300 Tons, will, should inducement offer, be fitted up for passengers only for Cossier and other ports, the Vessel to be sent away in Ballast trim to insure comfort, and will leave Bom- about the 15th October, for particulars apply at the office of *Messrs. Aga Mahomed Rahim and Co*,—Nesbit Lane, 19th September, 1837.

NOTICE.—In consequence of the decease of *Mr. Alexander Parlane*, the responsibility of his Estate, in connection with the business of the undersigned, has ceased, and the affairs of the latter, will, in uture, be conducted under the Firm of GREY and Company, by whom all claims on account e late partnership will be settled.—

bay, 16th September, 1837.

WM. S. GREY.

CE usiness of the late NJEE, Parsee Mer- be carried on by brother, under the NJEE as heretofore hildren of the de- r by his will, se every exertion to the support which l, and which he e conferred upon se committed to

SJEE DHUNJEE.

1837.

CY IN LONDON S, *No*.11, *Lead*, ving in England- tion to Mr. ALEX- *ge Agent, No* .11, *door to the India* rompt and speedy clearing and for- ; engaging fur- n to prevent the otels; procuring ements for native er matters conse- n London.

the "East India No. 11, Leaden- th Sept. 1836.

urgeon Dentist, may rofessionally at the *Messrs. Shotton and*

M OF FEES.

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he Bungalows, erected e Esplanade by Lieut. rs. *Frith and Co.* mber, 1837.

D.—No. XXVII, of MY LIST; corrected 37. Printed on Eu- 3 Rupees.—Courier 1837.

ew House at Colabah, the above and op- wnrigg Esq, apply to pposite to the sally port

aber, 1837.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF CLOTHING TO THE NIZAM'S ARMY.

THE Resident at Hyderabad, (on the part of the Nizam's Government) will, until Monday, the 23rd October next, receive Tenders for the supply of Clothing to the Nizam's Regular Army.

The Clothing is to be complete with Pads, shoulderstraps, (Grenadier and Light Companies with Wings)—Buttons with the Number of the Regiment, and to be made up in every respect as worn in the Company's Army and according to a Muster Jacket to be forwarded.

It is to be delivered at the following Stations and subject to survey on arrival.

Hyderabad.....6|16	of the whole more or less	
Aurungabad....5|16	do.	do.
Ellichpoor.....3|16	do.	do.
Hingolee.....2|16	do.	do.

The Tenders will express the price of one of each article as hereafter detailed and is to include every charge for packing, carriage &ca, and to be delivered at the several stations above mentioned, on or before the 15th November 1838.

The Resident reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning a reason therefor.

The Person or Persons to whom the Contract is eventually given, will be expected to furnish the Security of a respectable House Agency for the due fulfilment of their Contract, in the Sum of Company's Rupees 20,000 Twenty thousand.

The mode of Payment will be as under One third of the Estimate on the Contract being closed, and approved of, and the receipt of the Clothing Indents acknowledged.

One third when the Clothing is half finished, and the other third when it is delivered, surveyed and approved of, at the several stations.

The Tenders are to be addressed "To, the Military Secretary to the Resident" Hyderabad "and to be superscribed" Tenders for clothing" any further information that may be required, will be afforded on application to the above Officer.

PROBABLE AMOUNT OF CLOTHING (MORE OR LESS) REQUIRED.

INFANTRY.

including Garrison Battalion and Company of Sappers

18	Staff Sergeants Jackets.
80	Subidars.....ditto
86	Jemadars.....ditto
18	Drum Majors.....ditto
6	Sergeants.....ditto
9	Havildar Majors.....ditto
384	Havildars.....ditto
180	Drummers.....ditto
5,849	Rank and File.....ditto
70	Lascars.....ditto
70	Puckallies.....ditto
18	Staff Sergeants.....Caps.
6	Sergeants.....ditto
70	Color Badges.
10	Pairs Subidar Majors Epaulettes.
17	ditto Subidar's Wings.
52	ditto Subidars Battalion Company's Wings.
16	ditto Jemadars Wings.
70	ditto do. Battalion Company's Wings.
18	ditto Drum Major's Wings.
200	Girdles for Staff Sergeants, Native Officers and Drum Majors.
400	Girdles for Havildars.

The Tenders will express the price of one of each article including all charges &c.

INVALIDS.

2	Staff Sergeants.....Jackets.
8	Subidars.....ditto
15	Jemadars.....ditto
6	Drum Majors.....ditto
7	Sergeants.....ditto
1	Havildar Major.....ditto
40	Havildars.....ditto
12	Drummers.....ditto
240	Rank and File.....ditto
2	Pairs Subidar Major's
6	do. do. Battalion Company's Epaulettes
15	do. do. Jemadars.....ditto
6	do. Drum Major's Wings.

ARTILLERY and STORE DEPARTMENT.

3	Staff Sergeants.....Jackets.
5	Sergeants.....ditto
4	Subidars.....ditto
8	Jemadars.....ditto
30	Havildars.....ditto
1	Corporal's.....ditto
9	Drummers.....ditto
640	Rank and File.....ditto
8	Puckallies.....ditto
3	Syrang's.....ditto
13	Tindals.....ditto
120	Store Lascars.....ditto
3	Staff Sergeants.....Caps
5	Sergeants.....ditto
4	Color Badges
3	Pairs Subidar Major's Epaulettes.
1	ditto ditto ditto.
8	ditto Jemadars ditto.
15	Girdles for Staff Sergeants and Native Officers, &ca.
30	ditto for Havildars.

1st Company, Artillery including General Department		3rd	Infantry
		4th	ditto
2nd do.	and Store Department	5th	ditto
3rd do.	do.	6th	ditto
4th do.	do.	7th	ditto
One Company of Sappers		8th	ditto
1st Infantry		Garrison Battalion	
2nd do.		Invalid	ditto

By Order.

J. A. MOORE,—*Mil. Sect.*

Milit. Secretary's Office, Hyderbad Residency.—23rd August, 1837.

IN THE MATTER OF RANSORD MUNJEE AN INSOLVENT.

ON Saturday next, the 23d Instant, at 11 A. M. Messrs. FRITH, AND Co. will sell by Public Auction, without reserve at their rooms by authority of the Common Assignee of the Insolvent Court, a quantity of Piece Goods belonging to the Estate of the above named Insolvent—The same chiefly consist of Colored Velvet—Leno, Cambric, Jacconet and Mull Muslins—Cotton Damask—Flowered Chintzes—Madapollams, Sheeting and Long Cloths—Zebra Dresses—Ginghams—Dorias—Dhoties and Jamdannies &c. &c.

Also a quantity of Household furniture not belonging to the above estate.

Terms of Sale—*Cash*—and the Sale will commence exactly at 11 A. M.—Nesbit Lane, 19th September, 1837.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned have recently received for Sale the undermentioned Carriages, which they beg to recommend to notice.

A Cab Phæton, Painted Olive Green, picked out with black, handsomely lined with Drab Maroon, with a handsome set of Harness, price Rs. 1800.

A Cab Phæton, Painted Bright Chocolate, picked out with black, and lined with Drab Cloth, with a set of Handsome Harness price Rs. 2500.

A Cab Phæton, Painted Olive Brown, picked out with Orange, lined with dark Chocolate colored Cloth, price Rs. 2000.

A Britzka, Painted Bottle Green, picked out with light green, handsomely lined with Green Maroon, with a set of Handsome Harness, price Rs. 2200.

Apply to Messrs. FRITH and Co., who have on hand many other vehicles both new and second hand.—Nesbit Lane, 19th September, 1837.

WANTED.—A Native who thoroughly understands the rearing of Silk Worms and winding the Silk from the Cacoons—Liberal Wages will be given.

Apply to FRITH AND Co.—Nesbitt Lane, 19th September, 1837.

જે હ એ ચ

રેશમનાં હીરાને પાલવાને તથા તેહમો થી રેશમ ઢાકાડવાને પકી રીતે જાણતો હોએ હોવો એક ગાંમડી જેહએચકતેહતે મુશારો શારો આપશે *

એ બાબે જેહને પુછવ હોએ તે મીરી અરશ કરીથ તથા કંપનીને તાંહાં પુછે *

નેશબીટ લેન તા. ૧૨ મી શપટેમબર ૧૮૩૭

જો કોણી રેસીમાचे कीडे वाढवाया स पाहीजे व त्यापासुन रेसीम काढा यास जाणतो त्यास चांगला मुशारा मि ळेल, याची फ़ीत व कंपनी येथे खबर मीळेल.

नेसबोट लैन ११ सपटेंबर १८३७.

THE undersigned, have received for sale, a neat small cottage Piano-forte by "George Peachey" London. It is of fine tone, and priced at only Rupees 600.

FRITH AND Co.

Nesbitt Lane, September 19th 1837.

NOTICE is hereby given, that *Ramchunder Ragobasett* on the 26th ultimo, advertised in the *Bombay Courier* that "the person whomsoever published the advertisement, bearing date 9th August last in the *Bombay Gazette* cautioning not to purchase or mortgage the property of *Ragoba Rungajeesett*, he is to make known the same to the said *Ramchunder Ragobasett* within fourteen days," and in the *Gazette* of the 6th instant an advertisement in answer appeared stating, that the advertiser possessed sufficient proofs and documents to prove his right and title to such property, and this advertiser *Ramchunder Ragobasett* supposes must be *Wisswanath Bhewsett's son Narrayen Wisswanathsett*, he therefore hereby gives notice to the said *Narrayen Wisswanathsett*, and to all and every other person and persons having any claim on the Estate of the said *Ragoba Rungajeesett*, that they must appear before E. C. MORGAN Esq. attorney of mortgagee, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise they will be precluded from taking any advantage of such Claim.—18th September, 1837.

RAMCHUNDER RAGOBASETT.

THE BOMBAY COURIER.

THE PROPRIETORS of this paper having determined in consequence of the act for the Regulation of Postage coming into Operation at the begining of next month to publish their paper three Times a Week instead of twice as heretofore. The Public are respectfully informed that from and after the 1st of October next the *Bombay Courier* will consist of one sheet to be published every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at the price of 14 Rs. per Quarter. The Subscribers thus will be supplied with Intelligence, not only at more regular intervals, but from the dimunition of Postage at considerably less expence than has hitherto necessarily been incurred, with the advantage of an additional publication every week.—Bombay, September, 19th 1837.

SURAT.

GENERAL INUNDATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR,—Being anxions to bring to notice the account of the late destructive General Inundation in Surat, I have taken the opportunity of requesting your favor to give a place in your valuable paper, this short information which is written by a humble Intelligencer in a style very common, but his own.

The circumstance of the recent Fire at Surat may be scarcely out of the memory of your Readers, when it will be regretful to them, to peruse the following account of the Inundation which followed the conflagration.

That from the 28th August last the fresh water commenced rising in the Taptee River, which was in the follwing morning inundated and spread to a great extent over many of the suburbs and most part of the City of Surat to the height of about 18 inches above the Water mark of the General flood of the year 1834, the water remained till morning of the 2d Instant when abated.

The destruction by this flood is extensive, as it swept away from both Banks of the River a great number of cattle, persons and Huts, and many Buildings in the City and Suburbs have fallen to the ground.

As the Houses of many of the poor Subjects were inundated to a great depth, the lives of most of the Inhabitants (amongst whom were the sufferers by the late Fire) were in danger, both, from their being on low situations, and from starvation, as the labouring classes having consumed their daily supply of food (which they are in the habit of purchasing every day) had nothing left for the next day, when they were unable to move about, except in Boats which were plying in the inundated streets.

Amidst all these calamitous circumstances I should not pass over without noticing the humane actions and benevolent measures which were adopted on that occasion by Mr. Pelly the Custom Master of Surat, in assisting and providing the sufferers with food, and distributed Cash, and Mr. Pelly while passing in a Boat through the inundated streets, offered his assistance, also ordered the Boats on his Establishment to sail about to distribute food and assist in transporting the sufferers from their dangerous position (the roofs of their houses) to places of safety, and Mr. Pelly in conjunction with Mr. W. Simson the Acting Judge of Surat immediately entrusted money to a few respectable persons to purchase provisions, and go about in Boats during the flood remained, distributing it wherever they found the poor struggling for subsistence, and after the water subsided Mr. Pelly himself rode about where many houses have fallen and the Inhabitants were in distress, whom he supported with food and small sums of money.

The humanity of Mr. Pelly will be for ever remembered by the Inhabitants of this once famous City, who will always pray almighty God to give him and his family long lives and happiness.

Although we understand that the above mentioned expense is to be defrayed by the sircar yet the enterprize of Messrs. Pelly and Simson in venturing to lay out that amount in securing human lives will never be forgotten as they were so Philanthropists as to do it on their own responsibility.

Indeed it must be the misfortune of the sufferers by the late fire that Mr. Pelly was then absent, otherwise, he would have adopted measurers of immediate relief for them.

There is no surprise in observing Opulent Natives acting in those respects because it is their duty to give mutual assistance to their countrymen when they are under such difficulty and distress, but it excites much pleasure to see Europeans having so benevolent hearts to sympathize with the feelings of others on such calamitous event.

In concluding my humble observations I respectfully hope that the good deeds of these sahibloke will be a warning for the future guidance of all the influenced persons on such (God forbid any recurring) occasions.

I am, &c.

A NATIVE INHABITANT SUFFERER.

Surat, 11th Sept., 1837.

THE BERENICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

MY DEAR MR. EDITOR.—On your excellent article of the 16th instant about the *Berenice*, allow me to make one or two remarks. In this paper I observe the following sentence; "In fact the *Berenice* had met and conquered the monsoon, for her engines yielded only when the strength of the wind and sea had abated, and when the pleasure part of her trip was to commence." I think the words having "conquered the monsoon" will lead many of your readers into an error, to conquer the monsoon you must have a monsoon to conquer, instead of that she got out of the monsoon, and the following facts will prove to you that it was over. Before the shaft gave way he had got into moderate and fine weather with a subsiding sea, which was sufficient proof of the weather being fine towards Socotra and the Gulf of Aden. Secondly.—She came back with fine weather. These two facts I think would satisfy any seaman experienced in these seas that the S. W. monsoon finished when the gale broke on the 6th instant.

All experience has shown, that during the height of the monsoon, the heaviest weather and highest sea is encountered from between 250 and 300 miles this side of Socotra up to Cape Gardafin, add to this, a strong set of current out of the Gulf of Aden from 60 to 80 miles a day. Had she met such weather, such a sea and so strong a lee current, 5 days is the very least that could be given her to have made the passage to Cape Gardafin from where she turned back. These facts being undoubted, it cannot be said that the *Berenice* had conquered the monsoon unless she had reached the Cape. From the Cape to Mokha is between 4 and 500 miles, say she did that distance in 2½

days, still the passage would have been between 16 and 17 days under Steam.

This I think is the shortest time you should calculate upon it's being done in, 300 tons of coal is as much as the *Berenice* ought to have on board on leaving Bombay Harbour in the S. W. monsoon; the *Atalanta* not above 230 tons and her daily expenditure is at least nearly equal to the *Berenice's*, her consumption is said to be 18 tons per day, this gives, supposing no accident, 16½ days coal, running to a nicety to the last ton.

These are the reasons, combined with the wear and tear, for saying that the direct passage should not be undertaken either to Aden or Mokha without an intermediate Port, that intermediate Port is Socotra as a coal depôt but I cannot therefore think the keeping up the communication with England in time of peace by that route, would repay the wear and tear of vessels engines officers and men, more especially, as it could be effected by the Persian Gulf with only 4 or 5 days bad weather in going and coming. Indeed by watching a break in the monsoon to leave Bombay they might get across in comparatively fine weather.

I have only one more observation to make, you have given the distance by the common Log instead of the Patent Log which is 192 miles more than she made by observation.

Your's &c.

NAUTILUS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RAISED BY MESSRS. JARDINE MATHESON & CO. AT CANTON FOR THE SURAT SUFFERERS.

Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.	Comps. Rs 5000		
" Daniell & Co.	$ 100	R. H. Con Esq.	50
" Lindsay & Co.	30	W. Henderson Esq.	10
" Wetmore & Co.	100	W. Macdonald Esq.	25
" Dent & Co.	100	J. R. Menison Esq.	10
" Turner & Co.	100	J. Middleton Esq.	10
" Dirom & Co.	50	James Innes Esq.	50
" Van Basel Toclair & Co.	50	J. M. Ball Esq.	10
		W. Deland Esq.	10
" Jamieson & How	25	W. S. Boyd Esq.	20
" Bibby Adam & Co	25	F. P. Alleyer Esq.	20
" Bell & Co.	25	J. W. Smith Esq.	20
" Fir Rawson & Co.	20	J. A. Smith Esq.	20
" Pereira & Co.	20	B. A. Baretto Esq.	20
" Olyphant & Co.	25	R. Webster Esq.	20
W. Kinsley Esq.	10	W. Stewart Esq.	20
W. Bramston Esq.	10	R. Thom Esq.	20
F. S. Hathaway Esq.	10		
John Slade Esq.	10		
		$	1045

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Ensign C. P. Rigby, 5th Regt. from Poona.
Lieut. Wemyss, Engineers from Poona.
Lieut. W. Cormack 15th Regt. N. I. from Tannah.

DEPARTURE.

Capt. Penley, 16th Regt. N. I. to Poonah.
Captain Waddington, Engineers to Poonah.
Major Cracklow, 22nd Regt. N. I. to Belgaum.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

DEATHS.

In the Fort, on Sunday the 10th instant, Alexander Parlane Esq., aged 32, universally regretted.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.—None.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 15th.—Ship Isabel, John Jones, Master, to China.
16th.—Ship Col. Newall, Hajee Moolna Mahomed, Naiquedah, to Muscat and Busheir.
Passengers.—12 Arabs, 10 Moguls, 3 Women.
Do.—Grab Dowlatt Savoy Mahomed bin Abdool Gunny, Naiquedah, to Singapoor.
Do.—Ship Francis Warden, Shaik Avud Naquedah, to Penang.
17th.—Columbia Henry Thornton, Master to London.
Passengers,—Mrs. Sterling Mr. Sterling Miss Sterling Miss. Forrest, Mr. Fowler Mr. Bush.
Do,—Ship Julia, R. Richards, Master to Linten in China.
Passengers.—Native Ship Agent, Ditto Supercargo.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

E. I. COMPANY'S VESSELS.—Brig Taptee, Cutter Margaret, Cutter Nurbudda, Schooner Shannon, Surveying Brig, Palinurus, Sloop of War Elphinstone, Brig of War Euphrates, and Sloop of War Amherst.
STEAMERS.—Hugh Lindsay, Atalanta, and Berenice.
FREE TRADERS.—Rapid, Blake, Hudders field, Logan, Tory, Palmira, Sarah, Morley, Mermaid, and Portsea.
COUNTRY VESSELS.—Tauze, Lord Castlereagh, Hamudee Kusrovie, Mahadimbu Shaw, Discovery, Futtay Salam, Eliza, Lady Grant, Hydroos, Ternate, Susan, Hydroose, Golconda, and Isavie.
ARAB SHIPS,—Tauze. Nussarathshaw, and Judall Bharee.
FRENCH.—Barque Anacreon, and Aimable Victoire.
HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S,—Barque Mecca, Piedmontese.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, 19th SEPTEMBER, 1837.

We are requested to state that the departure of the ship *Palmira* is unavoidably postponed till the 25th instant.

It is but fairness to refer to the letter of our correspondent NAUTILUS inserted in this day's publication.—We may have too hastily concluded that the *Berenice* had conquered the monsoon, indeed we were not previously aware that this extended generally so far west as stated by our correspondent. The facts given by him must certainly have great weight in coming to any satisfactory opinion as to the resistance which our Steamers must encounter in the Monsoon. There can be but one opinion, as to one part of his statement, and that if a steamer could not make the passage to Mocha in less than 16 or 17 days, and could only carry Coal for that space of time, it would be impolitic unwise and indeed, perilous to attempt to effect the passage to that place direct instead of running first to Socotra. Although as we have already hinted that we shall not be induced without difficulty to abandon the line of the Red Sea during the monsoon, yet we can readily admit, that for any thing else than the transport of letters and packages of importance, it does not appear extremely eligible during the prevalence of the bad weather. And with respect to the Officers and others engaged on board the Steamers, and the wear and tear of the vessels which must be encountered,—it cannot be disputed that nothing but a strong necessity should induce us to expose the first, to the extreme hardships of the passage, and the second, to the risk of requiring expensive repairs. This we may observe in conclusion that if the *Berenice* had not actually conquered the monsoon, still that she had stemmed and successfully resisted a continuance of severe and directly adverse gales for ten successive days, and had made considerable progress in the teeth of the wind and against the strong currents she experienced.

We observe by the Calcutta Papers that the *Pelorus* Brig of War has been ordered for the Rangoon River, and that the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council has been pleased to direct, that the Arracan Local Battalions shall be immediately increased from 4 to 8 companies, of one Soobadar, one Jemedar, six Havildars, six Naiks, two Buglers and 100 Sipahees, each with four 3-pounder field pieces to be manned by Sipahees of the corps under an officer of Artillery, and elephants attached for their draft or carriage.—Birmah affairs seem indeed, to use the expression of the *Hurkaru* "to smell of gunpowder."

We have been favored by a correspondent with a short account connected with the cultivation of Coffee in Mysore, and it will be gratifying to those who take an interest in the productions of this country to find, that all her products are not of that inferior description which public opinion has assigned to them. Considering the localities of Mysore we think that English capitalists and cultivators would do well to direct their attention to that part of the country, and to a species of produce which stands so high upon the list of exported articles. Even with the indifferent mode of management, which we presume is practised by the Ryots, we have a description of Coffee which nearly equals that of Mocha in taste and fragrance. What might not be expected if British capital and skill were directed to it's improvement, and to the instilling more scientific modes of cultivation among the native peasantry. The Coffee of Mysore is chiefly grown in the Talucks of Wastara and Luckwoly in the Nuggar Division at the base of the Bowa budn Hills, nearly north west of Mangalore and west of Oodapi, and the annual produce is about 10,000 Maunds. Up to the present year the Coffee plantations were assessed in kind, the Government share being one half the crop, which was farmed out to Messrs Parry Dare &Co. of Madras. From the 1st of January next the plantations are to be exempted from all assessment in money or kind, and the article subjected instead to a sayer duty of one Rupee per maund of 28 lbs. on exportation. Until the present year Messrs Parry Dare &Co were the sole purchasers of the Coffee from the Ryots and the price they allowed for the last five years three Rupees a maund. The Mysore Coffee at Madras bears nearly as high a price as Mocha, and the best which is grown on the Bowa budn Hills itself, is considered little inferior in quality. The berry begins to ripen in November, and the whole is gathered, dried, beaten, and ready for delivery by the end of February. The distance from Wastara to Mangalore by the Cadacal Ghaut and Buntwal is 88 miles, and the Ghaut is not passable for bandies, but from Buntwal to Mangalore water carriage is procurable, from Wastara to Oodapi or Cundapoor by the Lomaishwar Ghaut is about 85 Miles.

MADRAS.

SPECTATOR,—AUGUST 23.

We are indebted to the Steam Committee for the opportunity of publishing the subjoined interesting Communication from the Chairman of the Provisional Association at Home, which has arrived by the overland Mail. We recognize in this growing appreciation of the comprehensive scheme, the value of the services rendered by the Bengal "delegates," but there cannot be a doubt that the plan itself submitted to Sir John Hobhouse is an offspring of Dr. Lardner's admirable Pamphlet. We are not aware whether any Copy of this work, as published, has been received at Madras by the overland Mail; but we have enjoyed a private opportunity of perusing a rough draft of its prevously meditated character. It is derogating in no degree from other Pamphlets on this interesting theme to say that Dr. Lardner's leaves them all immeasurably in the back ground: the subject is touched with a bold and masterly hand, and the difficulties which most writers have been unable to surmount, when speaking of the power and capabilities of the Steamer, are here treated in a plain simple manner that must carry conviction to every mind, knowing as we do that it proceeds from one as intimately acquinted with the mechanism and powers of the Steam Engine as any man breathing. We are not at liberty to anticipate extracts, but we may observe that Dr. Lardner is an advocate of the comprehensive scheme in its fullest sense; that on this side, the Isthmus he proposes the folling stages—Calcutta to Point de Galle, touching at Madras—Point de Galle to Socotra—Bombay to Socotra—Socotra to Camaran—Camaran to Suez, touching at Kossier—and, for the execution of each of these stages, he recommends in the most decided manner, and with most forcible reasons, that a distinct and separate Steamer shall be employed.

SPECTATOR, SEPT. 6.

A despatch has been received from the Court of Directors, stating their readiness to further the construction of the Breakwater, requiring merely to have a very careful estimate of the probable expense of completing it efficiently, and that they consider the work should be constructed entirely at the expense of Government. There is some rub at the authorities here for receiving Eleemosynary aid in such an undertaking, which comes with rather a bad grace at this late hour of the day, as the Court must have been fully aware that the public subscriptions had then arrived at the last moments of a galloping consumption. We hope however the Court are really in earnest in their desire to secure to Madras the incurable benefit of a strong and sufficient Breakwater, and trust that the estimates they have called for may be drawn out with the utmost care and precision.

The appointment of the Rev. Mr. Thomson to the Secretaryship of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts has, we understand, been fully approved of by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA COURIER.—SEPTEMBER 1.

The singular circumstance of three great prizes having fallen to the Lottery Committee on one day produced a sensation among some speculators in Dame Fortune's *Securities*, and one of the unluckly ones plainly expressed his doubts to us whether the public had had fair play. Perhaps our friend's suspicions will have been removed, upon discovering that the Committee were generous enough not to take the lakh also, which it seems has enriched Mr. Gleeson, the keeper of the House of Correction. But with all their luck in capital prizes, we understand the present Lottery has only produced a net gain to the Lottery Committee of about 85,000 Rs. that is, 5000 more than the amount of the 3 great prizes which fell in on the 5th day of drawing. The explanation is to be found in the very large proportion of tickets remaining unsold—no less than 500 of these being in the wheel on the morning of the fifth drawing

A NEW STEAMER.—A private Steamer, the *William Duffas*, of 800 tons burthen and 250 horse power, is coming out to Calcutta from England, for general service.

BENGAL HURKARU.—SEPT. 1.

We have been informed, that Her Majesty's brig-of-war *Pelorus*, has been ordered to Rangoon and will sail on Monday next. This appears somewhat indicative of a war in Burmah.

OPIUM.—Since the Notification of the Government Orders, active shipments have been going on in the *Red Rover*.

The latest Canton Price Current, per the *Antonio Pereira*, reports the Lintin deliveries in the first week in July, Patna, old, 54; new, 116; Benares, old, 15, new 50; Malwa, 934; Total 1,169 chests, a greater part of these for the supply of the junks; otherwise there has been very little doing, and both Malwa and the Bengal drug are declining, and holders anxious to realize.—*Hurkaru Price Current.*

BENGAL HURKARU.—SEPT. 2.

A *Moulmein Chronicle* of the 29th July has been kindly handed to us by a friend, from which we extract some articles that smell of gunpowder. Report says that the Supreme Government are likely to call for an explanation and put things in a train for *settlement* early in the ensuing cold season.

ENGLISHMAN—SEPT. 2.

THE PREMIER.—We have barely space to notice the extraordinary passage of the *Premier*, from Lima, announced yesterday, and especially since leaving Forbes Straits. The time from Lima to Calcutta was only eighty-four days; daily averages for the voyage 160½ miles, and during the present month, in a run of twenty seven days from Torres Straits, her daily average was 174 miles!—

THE LAKH.—Mr. Edward Gleeson, Keeper of the House of Correction, is the fortunate holder of the Lakh.

MOULMEIN CHRONICLE.—JULY 29.

MOULMEIN.—The new Weongyee, Lu-nyo, left Rangoon for Toung-oo on the 21st instant. The service on which he has been sent by the new king of Ava, is now stated to be this—He is to examine all the country between Lower Pegu and Toung-oo, and take an account of the number of armed men which can be assembled whenever necessary. He is then to establish himself at Toungoo, and assemble and discipline with the aid of 800 or 1000 men, whom he has brought with him from Ava, all the stout men and rogues he can find there, and the district of Toung-oo has always been famous for bold and lawless adventurers. He is to block up the road leading from Moulmein towards Ava, and put a stop to the encreasing and flourishing trade which has of late years sprung up between Moulmein and the Burmese and Shan Provinces, via Toungoo; and lastly, he is to keep in eye on both Rangoon and Moulmein. If the English desire war and advance from Rangoon, he is to act on the flank of the advancing force and threaten Moulmein.

DISPOSAL OF CHILDREN IN CASES OF SEPARATION BETWEEN HUSBAND AND WIFE.

To J. THOMASON, ESQ.
Offg. Secy. to the Lieut. Governor N. W. Provinces.

SIR—I am desired by the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter, No. 1933, dated the 25th ultimo, submitting correspondence relative to a difference of opinion between the Sudur Court at Allahabad, and the Sudur Court at Calcutta, on a reference from the Agra Magistrate, as to the competency of a Magistrate to interfere, and enforce the right of a parent or other person, to the care and gurdianship of children.

2d In reply I am directed to observe that, it must be exceedingly difficult to lay down any general rule applicable to all cases of this nature which may arise; but the Governor-General in Council is not disposed to concur entirely in the opinion expressed by the Sudder Court for the North Western Provinces, that a Magistrate is not competent to exercise and interfere in cases of the nature of those described by Mr. Mansel. That officer asks in the first place.

"Is any power vested in a Magistrate under the Regulations to compel a wife who has abandoned the Society of her husband or who has been abandoned by her husband, to restore to the husband the children begotten during the course of the marriage."

3d. This question involves two distinct cases, and it does not appear to His Lordship in Council that in either, it would be necessarily just and proper that the mother, at least up to a certain age, should be deprived of the custody of her children. The Sudder Court for the Lower Provinces in pronouncing their decision upon this question have assumed what does not seem to be implied in the question, that the wife was living in adultery. This might no doubt have material influence on the decision; but in neither of the cases propounded by Mr. Mansel in his first question, and especially not in the second case can that fact be fairly presumed.

4th, Mr. Mansel's second proposition is in the following terms—"Is any power vested in a Magistrate to compel a party, who in the assumed character of guardian, next of kin and the like, may have enticed away or carried off any infants from another party (under whose charge or in whose possession they were,) to restore the infants to the prosecutor or into the Court of the Magistrate that the Magistrate may decide to whom the charge of the infants legally belongs."

5th. For the correct solution of this question also, regard must be had to the particular circumstances of each case. It would seem to fall peculiarly within the legitimate province of a Magistrate's duty under the provisions of Regulation VII. 1819, to interfere summarily with a view to the restoration of children who may have been enticed or carried away. At the same time, there may be circumstances in particular cases (such for instance as the fact of the party who was deprived of the possession having no natural or legal right to the charge of the infant) which might render such interference inexpedient and objectionable.

6th. On the whole His Lordship in Council is inclined to think, that until some definite rules are prescribed for the guidance of the Magistrates in these cases, the safest course will be to refrain from attempting to issue any general instructions, and to leave the several Magistrates to exercise a sound discretion to exert their official authority o[redacted]ding as the propriety of one or the other c[redacted]ated by the circumstances of each case.

I have, &c.

Fort William, 12*th June* 1837. } (Signed) W. H. MACNAGHTEN, *Sec. to Govt. of India.*

(A true Copy.
(Signed) J. THOMASON,
Offg. Sec. to the Lieut. Governor N. W. P.

POLICE OFFICE,—THURSDAY 31st AUG. 1837.

With reference to the case before the Chief Magistrate, in which *Mr. Charles Thackeray*, Barrister at Law, appeared as Defendant and of which a short notice appeared in our last evening's columns, we have since been informed of some particulars which we were then ignorant of,

It appears that *Mr. Thackeray*, had applied by letter to the Chief Magistrate on behalf of his client for the payment of a sum of money claimed as due to him for a certain quantity of ground taken by the Sub-Committee for watering Chitpore Road, for the purpose of forming a tank, and which amount had been paid to the late Maha Raja Goopeemohun Deb.

Mr. Thackeray's application to the Chief Magistrate not having been attended to it was followed up by a requisition on behalf of his client to remove a certain fence that had been constructed by the Conservancy Department and by which as Mr. Thackeray expressed it a Mahomedan Temple or Moosjeed was *desecrated*. Mr. Thackeray's requisition not having been attended to by the Chief Magistrate, he determined to remove the obstruction himself and accordingly repaired to the spot and cut down the railing that formed the obstruction. This circumstance having come to the knowledge of the overseer of the Division, a report of it was made to the Conservancy Department, and Mr. Thackeray was under the provisions of a certain Bye-Law summoned to appear and answer the charge of forcibly removing an enclosure put up by that Department.

We understand that a similar circumstance occurred last year, when the worthy Barrister finding his passage to and from his dwelling at Allipore obstructed by a fence erected by the Conservansy Department, at each end of the Cutcha Road across the Race Course for the purpose of preventing the Road being cut up during the periodical rains, thought proper to remove the fence himself, and to send the materials of which it was composed to the Chief Magistrate with his *bote bote salaam.*—*Cal. Courier, Aug.* 31.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTH.—At Masulipatam, on the 13th August, the Lady of F. H. Crozier, Esq. C. S. of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Veppery, on the 15th August, of Cholera, Miss Elizabeth Brussel, the adopted daughter of the late Rev. Dr. J. P. Rottler, aged 21 years, 4 months and 18 days, regretted by her relatives and friends.

At Fort Saint George, on the 15th August, of Cholera, Hannah, wife of Serjeant William Winchester, of the Government Lithographic Press, aged 35 years, sincerely regretted.

At Madras, on the 17th August, of Cholera, William Jacobs Quarter Master Serjeant of the Garrison, aged 37 years, sincerely regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

BIRTHS.—On the River near Ghazeepore, on the 20th August, the lady of Captain Richard Raban, 48th Regt. N. I., of a daughter.

At Ghazeepore, on the night of Wednesday the 23d August, Mrs. M. A. Threipland, of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 25th August, the wife of Mr. C. L. Vaillant, of the Botanical Garden, of a daughter.

At Chowringhee, Calcutta, on the evening of the 30th August, the lady of Charles Knowles Robinson, Esq., one of the Magistrates of Calcutta, of a son.

At Calcutta, on the evening of the 30th August, the wife of Mr. Albert D'Rozario, of a son.

At Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 30th August, the Lady of H. Holroyd, Esq., of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Macao, on the 29th June last, Mr. Mathew Vandenberg, aged 50 years.

At Cawnpore, on the 16th August, Mr. Thomas Tomlin.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—August 17. Brig Catherine, J. D Shreeve from Vizagapatam, 30th July, and Coringa 11th August.—*Passengers*—Mr. Lawrence.—Do. 17.—French Frigate *L' Artemise*, Captain La Place from Pondicherry, 16th August.—*Passengers*—The Prince D'Eckmuhl, Mr. Rubet, and Mr. Fornel.

Departure of Passengers per Clarissa, Mr. P. J. Phillips and one European Seaman.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

August 31st.—None reported.

☞ *Sir Archibald Campbell* and *Cavendish Bentinck* arrived off Calcutta and *Renown* at Cooly Bazar yesterday.

ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

Per Antonio Pereira, from China.—D. McKenzie and M. Young, Esq., Merchants.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

The *Antonio Pereira*, on the 13th August, spoke the *Buckinghamshire*, at Cannanore, from Bombay, also the *Slains Castle*, all well.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Sept. 1st—*Paragon*, W. H. Curtis, for Boston, in 7 or 8 days; *Luming*, J. Morge, for Bourbon, in a day or two.

VESSELS AT THE FOLLOWING STATIONS.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1837.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.—*Telaire* proceeded down at 1-20, *Daniel Wheeler* passed down at 3 and *Peter Proctor* at 4 p. m.—*Britannia* passed up at 10-10, *Antonio Pereira* at 10-30 and *Courier de Bourbon* 11 a. m.—*Protector*, remains.

KEDGEREE.—*John Bagshaw* and *Egbert* proceeded down at 10½, and *Jessy* on her way up at 7 a. m.—*Vansittart*, below Kedgeree.

SAUGOR.—*Adelaide* and *John M'Lellan* outward-bound remain. *Burong* and *Fortitude* gone to Sea.

AGRA.

AGRA UKHB

MEERUT.—The investigat[redacted] counts has, we hear, conclu[redacted] ciency amounts, we believe,

Rain has at length fallen[redacted] it commenced on Sunday e[redacted] have passed over us ever sin[redacted] prices of Grain have fallen[redacted] are in hopes will fall still m[redacted] Very little damage has, not[redacted] been sustained by the Suga[redacted]

Several smart showers fe[redacted] the night of that day.

SIMLAH.—A most vi[redacted] 27th. accompanied with[redacted] A servant of Colonel Boi[redacted] latter.

EU

THE WORL

There are years which ha[redacted] ties. The year 1825 was[redacted] It was also the year of pro[redacted] for getting rid of the natio[redacted] gantic scale, and it was c[redacted] mistake) that the capit[redacted] have amounted to thr[redacted] Some of this extravagan[redacted] Chancellor of the Exchequ[redacted] obtained for himself the so[redacted] son; his Lordship, in th[redacted] said that the great diffic[redacted] tide of wealth that was to[redacted] to spend it. Some was to b[redacted] which by the sudden lowe[redacted] opened the national purse[redacted] the trouble to plunge into[redacted] sion of all men for showy[redacted] to the very busy and very k[redacted] host of brokers, solicitors, a[redacted] money market of England.[redacted] of the shortsightedness whic[redacted] avarice sure lays hold on th[redacted] of one or two enterprises in S[redacted] lonial mines, there is probably[redacted] existence at this moment. Th[redacted] be curious. Every part of[redacted] location of some new contriva[redacted] Gum companies for Africa—iv[redacted] —companies for cutting down[redacted] among the most familiar conc[redacted] markable, as an instance of t[redacted] discover obvious utility, as[redacted] which hurries men into waste,[redacted] a single attempt in the whole[redacted] vances for locomotion which[redacted] important views to mankind.[redacted] been almost unthought-of in[redacted] tion. It is true, that the railwa[redacted] subject of speculators, nine-t[redacted] ductive of ruin. But the inve[redacted] will be permanent; and Eng[redacted] ackdowledge it as the great[redacted] mechanism.

One of the most interesting[redacted] ble projects of 1825, was the[redacted] off the coast of South Americ[redacted]

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...l-oyster was to be found there; but the poverty ...fishers, and the general ignorance of the people ...favoured the idea, that European ingenuity might ... the bottoms of the bays, harbours, and creeks where ...sters lay, and carry to the European market the gather... ...nsures of many an age. Accordingly, a vessel was ...out, equipped with all the modern improvements for ...ing those little bright ornaments of the ears and bo... ...s of the fair. It was put under the command of Lieute... ...t Hardy, an intelligent officer, well acquainted with ...navigation, and despatched on its errand for this new ...osopher's stone hidden in the bosom of the deep. ...how many things are to be considered to gain any one ...in this world? The principal instruments on which ...hole enterprise depended was a diving-bell of the ...st complete construction. One thing, and one alone, ...been omitted in the calculation—the nature of the ...d on which the oysters were to be looked for. It ...s to have been taken for granted, that it was a sort ...baqueous bowling green, or billiard table. It is pos... ...that no one thought of asking the question.

The vessel reached the coast: the diving-bell was let down, and returned with report that the bottom, instead of being the smooth bed of sand on which the pearls lay in heaps, was a succession of pointed rocks and deep clefts, where the animal hid itself—and where a diving-bell was of little more use than a ballon. The experiment was made over and over again, with the persevence of the British sailor; but the oysters would not be found; the machine could do nothing in the midst of those dells and caverns, swept, too, by the currents of the heady ocean; and the expedition was finally abandoned, producing as its only fruits a book by the officer in command, a very spirited and amusing production. Lieutenant Hardy, in the course of his adventures, became acquainted with the native pearl divers, some of whose exploits he narrates; some of those too, being instances of remarkable peril, encountered remarkable intrepidity.

One of those divers had plunged into eleven fathoms, in the expectation of finding some peculiarly fine pearls. He was pursuing his search, when seeing the water suddenly darken, he looked up, and to his horror beheld at some distance above him, a huge shark, leisurely surveying all his movements, and evidently intending to make a prize of him. The diver made a dart forward towards a rock, where he thought that he might elude the eye of the monster, and then spring up to the surface; but the shark shook his tail, and followed quietly, but with the same evident determination to eat him the moment he rose. As under water time is every thing, and the diver had only to choose betwen being eaten alive and being suffocated, the thought suddenly came into his mind to puzzle his pursuer by a contrivance in which, whether he remembered it then or not, the cuttle-fish has the merit of originality. He threw himself upon the ground, and with the stick which all divers carry, began to muddy the water. A cloud of mire rose between him and the shark; he instantly struck out under cover of the cloud, and when he thought that he had cleared his enemy, shot up to the surface. By great luck, he rose in the midst of fishing boats. The people, accustomed to perils of this kind, saw that he must have been in danger, and commenced plashing with their oars and shouting, to drive the shark away; they succeeded so far as to save their companion, and the diver was taken on board, almost dying from the dreadful exertion of remaining so long under water, if his heroism disdained to acknowledge the alarm.

Hardy's book contains another, and very interesting piece of information; the South A... hydrophobia. This dreadful dise... in violent heats of summer. T... try but ill supplied with st... ...e; with all those streams ... ...ith this disease: the ... all of the dog ... the especial sufferer... jaguars, or ti... perhaps all that r... ...ndy plains, are ... this fury; acciden... course, common ...ters. her... people of the ...e comparatively ...licity of the cure. ...ses of a powder... of the hellebore genus, ...racters. This root throws ...perspiration: the second ..., though the patient re... ...better than smothering ...g with laudanum, after ...l a week of frenzy. It ...s in the same manner ...been found as a pal... Europe. *Sudorifics* ...effect here; and some ...of the vapour-bath in ...given within these few ...skilful treatment. All ...r English surgeons al... ...en been brought to Eng... reported, without effect. ...s to convince any man, ...his will, what slight cir... ...ge of, and what impor... ...e the mind of the expe... operation; we must sus... ...ch had so plainly wrought ...es utterly useless in cross... trials will continue to be ...eed in bringing the hy... European medicine will ...urope, and would doubt... ...stimonials of the liberality ...slances we again refer to ...iving a clear, intelligent, ...satisfactory detail of the ...r a malady which now ...he of the art of healing.

...er, it is to be presumed ...the year is over. And ...s indissoluble appurte... to be equally presumed ...igration of the English to ...England for the Continent ...he unfortunate tribes, whom ...ndred, and stocks at 90, and ...shed, consign to bankruptcy ...ifferent sort of sensation for the ...land-holders, who think that ...e given to them only to waste ...ow in the mire of the foreign ...t not less than ten millions of ...thus spent in France and Ger... ...is probably much more. One ...usly in possession of L.40,000 ... time in Italy, and this no... *patriot* besides! Another, with ...n England, and an overwhel... ...ery hour of his life, and every ...mbling from Paris to Boulogne, ...is. Those, and men like those ... are others on whom royal re... And such reproof ought not to ...d be more gratifying to the na... King had turned his back upon ... to Court. Nothing, too, could ...through those worthless and pro... ...itish name is tarnished by the ...t abroad, and the British morals ...inciples which they bring with ...diture of British money by the

residence of the national nobles abroad may make the fortunes of Italian inkeepers, pimps, and profligates, but it is a robbery of their country, a dereliction of their duties, and a degradation of the honours of the English name. For this reason, if for no other, we should be advocates for the most immediate reduction in the salaries of our ambassadors, our embasseis forming one of the temptations to a residence abroad. Our ambassador at Vienna has a salary of L.10,000 a-year, which, regarding the cheapness of every thing at Vienna (ambassadors excepted), is little short of an allowance of L.30,000 a-year. Our French ambassador has also L.10,000 a-year besides a palace, service of plate, &c., those charges not including secretaries, under-secretaries, private-secretaries, and the whole trifling brood of the attachè school. Our ambassador at St. Petersburg has the same sum. And what is the actual fruit of this enormous waste? Why, that our ambassadors give a great many showy balls, make a great deal of amusement for our idle nobility, who otherwise would yawn themselves to death among the pictures and statues that they pretend to be going to see, and that they thus encourage the foreign-hunting folly which so rapidly and utterly *rots* the manliness of the English character. Another ridiculous error of the system, and productive of the same effect, is, that an English family, foolish enough to carry itself in pursuit of the follies and vices of foreign life, can scarcely go a day's journey without finding a master of the ceremonies in the shape of some idle English specimen of diplomacy. Since the war, patronage, still unreformed and more amply deserving of reform than all that the patriot indignation of the Roebucks has ever railed at, or the reluctant grasp of the Russells has ever yielded, has overspread the continent with minor diplomacy At the great capitals there may be something occasionally for ambassadorship to do, though, since the war, it is notorious that its most laborious employment has been the franking of letters. But what possible use can there be for the residence of a regular diplomotic staff in such corners of the earth as Copenhagen, Berne, Munich, Turin, Florence, and half a hundred other places of the same calibre? It is true, that the travelling John Bull and his progeny would be immensely at a loss unless they had some white-gloved and essenced contryman to bear them into the presence of the little monarch of the territory. Their time would hang deplorably on their hands except for the fêtes and pastimes of the envoy, and both sons and daughters might return to their own country without the name of Monsieur Le Comte de Vaûrien, or Madame La Princesse d'Ecarté, on their lips, but for the honour of his introduction. Except to avoid a calamity of this formidable nature, we own, that we should rejoice to see the whole swarm of thoses well-dressed drones swept away. All the real business in nine-tenths of those little sovereignties might be carried on by a clerk at a hundred a-year, and, transacted through a two-penny postman. What is the result of our enormous expenditure? What says the Portfolio? That our diplomacy is laughed at throughout Europe, and that the whole Foreign Office system is fit for nothing but Lord Palmerston himself. Still, its appointments in all corners, obscure as they may be, are greedily canvassed. They are the capital prizes among the "younger sons." The Lord Johns and Honourable Toms struggle for them with all the influence of their paternal Barons and Dukes. The envoyships forms an agreeable lounge for half a dozen years; introduce their holders to a round of paltry princes and flirting countesses; pay for their cabriolet, their curls and their opera boxes; and finally return them upon our hands, half foreign, half English; regular loungers through life; feeble creatures, content to live upon a pension, or vegetate in a sinecure; fops despising English manners and principles, and aliens never happy until they can escape once more into the low luxuries of the *farniente* life of the Cafè, the Casina, and the concert-room. Is it worth remarking, that not one of the whole crowd thus educated in what is presumed to be the very focus of political life, ever makes any figure in politics at home? that with every apparent advantage, with easy income, high connexion, and that knowledge of public matters abroad which the veriest dunce cannot wholly escape while he continues in the midst of them, it would be difficult to point out a single individual of those hundreds or thousands who has distinguished himself in any public career in England? The reason is, that the long foreign apprenticeship to idleness emasculates the mind; form a tooth-pick generation; fills the memory with nothing beyond the ballroom; and turns the brains into a toiletbox, the heart into a billiard ball, and the hand into a thrower of dice, a twister of ringlets, and a scribler of billets-doux for life.—*Blackwood's Mag. for May.*

PRINCE METTERNICH.

In the course of the fortnight which the court passed in Prague, I had daily opportunities of meeting M. de Metternich, both in public and in private. The interest which had been excited by previous associations, and by a first impression, was so far from being diminished, that the more I saw him, the less I could take my eyes off him. In public M. de Metternich is usually stiff and reserved; but he has never the appearance of falling into reverie, or of allowing his attention to wander from the scenes and persons about him. At court a stranger would take him for one of the imperial family, as much from his perfect familiarity with the members of the reigning house, as from the extreme deference paid him—indeed, there is no one in Vienna who does not take off his hat to "the prince" sooner than to the emperor. In private society the same marked attentions are paid, but M. de Metternich unbends with all the ease and propriety of the highest breeding: he is ever ready with a compliment to a beauty, a bon-mot to a dowager, and I have seen him stand beating time to a quadrille, or turning round to chat, the instant he had ceased to debate. But at these very moments he is most deeply engaged in his combinations for the evening, which are arranged as sagaciously as the combinations of a Congress. In the midst of the gayest ballroom he will retire a few steps with this ambassador, or that officer, and in an instant the old noble turns into the consummate statesman. He thus gives a succession of audiences on the same evening, and I observed that the personages who knew his habit were evidently, waiting for their turn. After the first salutation his features assume their impassible mask, and he listens, with perfect composure, putting the stick, which he usually carries, across or between his knees. When he has heard his interlocutor, he begins to talk, generally at considerable length, with a good deal of action, in a voice which is inaudible a pace off, without appearing to be suppressed: his face changes from the authority of judge, to the insinuating mobility of an advocate. He listens with perfect seriousness, but speaks with as much liveliness, as if he were bent solely on amusing the person he addresses; and the conversation, in which some question of the day has perhaps been decided, generally ends with a bon-mot.—*Sketches of Bohemia.*

The morning of Sunday, the 4th of September, broke in the same cloudless beauty which had hitherto favoured all the imperial ceremonies; and before eight o'clock we were on horseback, to meet the court at the Church Parade, on a vast peninsula formed by the Moldau below the city, which is used for military exercise. From the heights outside the ramparts of the Hradschin, we discovered long lines of troops, to the number of 10,000 men, drawn across the vast field in three files, flanked by the Bohemian artillery, and backed by the superb regiments of cuirassiers. In the centre of the plain, tents had been erected, beneath one of which stood the field-altar where high mass was about to be performed, and under another, seats were destined for the imperial family. These tents were surrounded by a ring of grenadiers, placed at a few yards' distance from one another, and the whole area was kept open by piquets of Polish lancers stationed at intervals. On descending into the plain, we found the road crowded with the populace of Prague, and glittering with the brilliant staff which awaited the emperor, with the impatient chargers of the imperial officers, and the ranks of the Hungarian and German guards on duty. From time to time the clash of the gong and the deep tones of the kettle-drum, broken by the tuckets of the cavalry, struck the ear: but the mass of troops remained stationary, though the wild Slavonian hulans scoured the plain in light detachments to clear the ground and to prepare the order of the ceremony.

At length the emperor arrived with his court, in eight carriages, each drawn by six Hungarian grey horses: they dashed down the hill, and in a few minutes Ferdinand and the Archdukes mounted their chargers on the field, whilst the princesses retired to the tents. The emperor, who is a timid horseman, ambled across the plain to inspect the first line of troops; whilst, the archdukes, princes, and generals, in white, green, and red uniforms, with difficulty checking the fiery attitudes of their steeds, bounded after the sovereign to the front of the battalions, in all the glitter of arms and the pride of military bearing. As this brilliant cortége passed, the clash of the military salute, and the swelling notes of the Austrian hymn, were heard from the ranks and from the bands of each regiment. The emperor himself was excited by the splendour of the scene; and by his side rode the Archduke Charles, whose quick eye seemed to scrutinise the troops as he passed.

When the military inspection was finished, we retired to a neighbouring eminence, which was covered with immense masses of people, and the court entered the tents in the centre of the plain; whilst, by a rapid manoeuvre, he troops were formed into a hollow square around the military chapel. The spectators were then allowed to approach the ranks; the enormous crowd which was collected amounting certainly to tens of thousands, pressed around the troops; and thus, in the free air, and in the hearing of so great a congregation, the rites of public worship began. The bands of the artillery composed entirely of Bohemains, had been selected to accompany the service Their music was not of the light or inappropriate kind which is the common defect of a military mass; but with the deepest feeling and the heart-stirring power of their harmonious horns, they performed the service to one of the simple Gregorian chorales of the Catholic church. Never were strains of more intense devotion flung across the air to elevate the hearts of an assembled people; never were rites more solemnly performed than in the midst of this great multitude, which stood hushed and bare-headed around the army.

A slight roll of drums interrupted the music, and it was immediately answered by the bugles of the cavalry; a few notes sufficed, and the silence, which was before that of attention, became the silence of solitude. The chargers ceased to champ—the most heedless drew their breath; till the tinking bell announced the Elevation of the Host across that immense plain, and in a moment the whole assembled congregation sank upon their knees and crossed their breasts—the soldiers in the ranks, the people on the grass, and their emperor in his tent, all kneeling together at the blessed sight of the consecrated element:

"Nos quoque confusis feriemus sidera verbis,
Et fama est junctas fortius ire preces."

The priests resumed the solemn chorus of their praise, which melted away in the tender but melancholy strains of the wind instruments: the people bent their eyes with speechless devotion on the ceremonies of their church; and notwithstanding the pomp and equipage of modern war, and the common appearance of a crowd issuing from the streets of a great city, the religious feeling which pervaded the multitude gave to the whole scene the pious and heroic character of the olden time, and of that mysterious people whose camp was drawn, in all their wanderings, about the tabernacle.

High mass having been said, the court took its station at the foot of the hill, on one side of an immense avenue of men, which reminded us of the bare space of a race-course hemmed in by walls of human beings. The ladies in waiting were somewhat hastily marched off across the stubbles to their carriages, surrounded by a strong party of grenadiers; but the Archduchess Theresa remained in an open calèche, in front of the staff, and the troops began to defile. Nothing is more striking than a large body of Austrian troops, as much from their marked and various national peculiarities, as from their excellent military appearance. As these battalions—strange men-compounded machines—marched hastily by us, the arms, the uniform and the general bearing of each corps reminded one of the traditions of some distinct province of the Austrian empire. In no career are national feelings so warmly kept alive as in a military life, they are generally allied to the use of some favourite weapon, to some national badge, or to those brave achievements which dwell longest in the memory of men; and they are fostered as much by the *esprit de corps* of the regiment as by the sympathies or antipathies of the people of which it is composed. The various elements of the Austrian empire, which are comparatively fused together in the civil service, retain all their vivid differences in the ranks of the soldiery. You immediately distinguish the hardy Gallician with his lance, the unforsaken weapon of his Polish race: with somewhat more dignity, but not less impetuous valour, the tawdry Hungarian poises himself nearly erect in his saddle, or leans upon his Oriental sabre: the colossal cuirassiers are mostly of Bohemian origin, intermingled with the fierce Croatian and the wild Illyriot: in the infantry you have the tall Italian and the light but ungraceful German; and the artillery is wholly composed of Bohemians, who are the most intelligent and steady troops in the imperial army. Such was the motley array which defiled before the court, in interminable ranks; and when the last battery of field pieces, with the men sitting astride upon the cannons, wheeled away over the field, we were glad to escape from the intense and insalubrious heat, and to gallop back to the city with the crowd of horsemen by the side of the imperial carriages.—*Ibid.*

LECTURE ON POETRY BY J. MONTGOMERY ESQUIRE.

There may be "economists and calculators," so cold-blooded, that they would save the crumbs which their little children scatter for the robin-redbreasts in winter; beings of such algebraic temperament, that they would silence the cuckoo, forbid the return of the swallow and the nightingale to our coasts, and bereave the spring of its flowers and its streams, its wild music, and all its luxuriance of vegetation; or, who could look without a sigh upon the woods condemned to the axe, when they lay, for the last time, in the pomp of autumnal colouring, as gorgeous in their array as evening clouds upon the slopes of the hills. There may be such loveless, joyless, heartless personages as these, who value everything at its market-price, and would be content, while they could buy and sell, and get gain, if there were neither blossoms, nor birds, nor trees on earth,—nor clouds for ever changing shapes and hues, nor stars enternally the same in heaven. But it never can be that man, that is born of a woman" should cease to imbibe with his mother's milk, and from his nurse's songs, an intense, an inextinguishable delight in that art, which youth and woman love, because it is the art of Nature, herself a mother, to reflect as in a mirror all her beauty and all her graces, It never can be that man, who himself cometh forth as "a flower," should not have his season of bloom and fragrance as well as of fruit-bearing and decay. That season is his youth, from its own genial instinct, under the influen... woman, will ever love that which *she* loves—that which ... thaught *him* to love, while she nourished him at her breast, or lulled him to slumber on her lap, with the sweetest tones that ever fall from human lips, and find their way through newly-opened ears to infant hearts, prepared with their first pulsation to respond to the yearnings of maternal tenderness, or the rapturous delight in her offspring, by whatever way communicated—by voice, or look, or touch. Youth, thus trained up, cannot choose but love poetry, because it ministers to the affections, exalts the imagination, and purifies the heart by generous and benevolent emotions; while it quickens, cherishes, and confirms, whatever is holy and virtuous, and noble in human nature; making life more precious by giving him to taste enjoyments more exquisite and elevating than the pleasures of sense, the vanities of fashion, and the riches and honours of the world, before he is seduced and corrupted by any or all of these, as too often he is in the sequel,

Then neither change of times, of taste, of manners, of pursuits, of civil government, or political relationships, in war or in peace, can so pervert nature itself in bosoms unsophisticated, that the sweet Muses shall not only, in all ages, "fit audience find though few," but shall have a perennial succession of true followers among the most influential classes of our species,—among those, whom all others delight to please,—the young of *both* sexes, and the most refined and ingenuous of the *better* sex. These, as youth is every moment renewing, and beauty unfadingly preserved, from the perpetually-upspringing fountain of *life*—these will be listeners for ever to those strains that might create a soul—under the ribs of *death*. I can therefore, without envy, yea, I can unfeignedly rejoice in the triumphs of science through all its departments—when chemistry reveals to us the secrets of an invisible world within our own, by making us acquainted with the hidden principles of things—when mechanical power enables us to perform prodigies of strength, and work miracles of skill without exertion or fatigue, *contracting* both space and time, yet *multiplying* both, by giving more of each to us for the occupation of the other—when, by the mathematics, we are taught to weigh the earth, to scale the skies, and to calculate the motion of the heavenly bodies with such precision that a lucid point, to be seen but once in three-quarters of a century, like Halley's comet, can be expected almost to an hour, nay, even met on its way from the depths of infinite space, by optics keener than "quick poetic eyes," and singled out among myriads of telescopic stars, weeks before it could be descerned by ordinary sight. I rejoice, too, when the diffusion, universally, of the means of instruction, gives advantages to the multitude in our day, which students the most favoured of former generations knew not. I repeat, that I can cordially rejoice in the triumphs of science, and hail the march of intellect, even while in the splendour of the former and the tramping of the latter, the glory of my art appears to be eclipsed, though it is not so in reality;—it is the eyes that look upon it which are dazzled by the temporary ascendency of rival luminaries; while, in like manner, its music seems to be silenced, when it is only *not* listened to, amidst the sounds of "gun, drum, trumpet, blunderbuss, and thunder," which accompany the rallying and drilling of millions, who throng from all quarters to the standard of "*The Schoolmaster abroad*:" yet—yet, the *Poet is at home*; and *there—there* you may find him still, the delight of the young and the favorite of the fair. Yes, yes, after the utmost that economists and calculators have done to obliterate all the *inequalities* and *originalities* of the human character, and coin minds, like money, into pieces of equal size and nominal value, and stamp them with the same image and superscription,—there is yet such a power as poetry in this cent. per cent, age and working-day world—a power which rules extensively, and will rule while woman and youth exist; nor, till our utilitarians have achieved the Utopian perfectibility of human nature,—discovered the elixir of immortality, and confined the secret of both to the male population then living, so that a generation of middle-aged men, never growing older, shall monopolise the earth, and none be born and none die in it—in a word, till they shall have *abolishd Youth and Woman*, Poetry will maintain its supremacy in its place and in its season. *Youth* will delight in it, because it is the language of Hope, and realises all Hope's vision—*Woman* will always love it, because it is the language of *Love*, and perpetuates her youth, by often reminding her of the time when she was wooed, and, "not unsought," was won.—*Metropolitan Mag. for June.*

THE LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE OF JOHN THELWALL. BY HIS WIDOW. VOL. I. LONDON, 1837.

The first striking fact concerning the late John Thelwall, which is related in this volume, refers to the account of his descent, and, although it involves an anachronism to begin with an anecdote that belongs to middle life, yet it is so characteristic, that it servies to give the reader a relish to the kind of man whose history on is about to enter on. There had been an estate in the family, which, by some means, had passed out of their hands, and John Thelwall was in possession of all the papers that remained upon which a law suit could be founded. But, having observed the misery that is often entailed upon those who involve themselves in legal controversy, and fearing that his improving circumstances might one day tempt him to avail himself of the documents, he after mature consideration, consigned them all to the flames. This, at least, was a practical illustration of a reformer's horror of the law.

The family of Thelwall is old, but they gradually lost their property, and the father of John Thelwall ultimately settled as a respectable silk-mercer in King-street, Covent-garden. John Thelwall was born on the 27th July, 1764, in Chandos-street, and received the first rudiments of his education in the neighbourhood of Walcot-place, Lambeth, where his father had a cottage He was next removed to a school at Highgate; but the premature death of his father, and the dissipated habits of his elder brother, which at lest led to mental derangment, rendered it necessary to bring him home, when he was placed behind the counter at the age of thirteen. Being studious and inquiring, sharing the associations of youths who, life himself, were brought up to a trade, but having an indomitable repugnance to restraint and severity, this situation soon became irksome to him. His mother, who knew more about ribbands than books, regarded his stolen studies as the mere resource of an idle mind, and his dislike to business as obstinacy. Her severity had the effect of increasing his distaste for the shop, and having failed in attempting to persuade her to article him to an artist—for drawing was one of his favourite pursuits—he indulged in the hope of being able to carve out his own independence by going upon the stage. But the smallness of his figure, the delicacy of his lungs, and a lisp in speaking, aided by the remonstrances of the late Mr. Colman, ultimately dissuaded him from that purpose, only, however, to reserve him for a still less hopeful destiny. While he was fluctuating between the arts and the stage, meditating epic poems, and collecting materials for a new history of England, domestic tyranny forced him to submit to be apprenticed to a tailor. It may be anticipated that this was only transferring him from one evil to another. The tailor could not understand the eccentric habits of a young man who was so fond of reading that he invariably had a book in his hands as he was walking through the streets, and who carried a wax taper in his pocket to enable him to read in that yaw at night. He and the tailor soon parted company, and Thel-

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resolved, if possible, to gratify his own tastes, again attempted to make his way amongst the artists, but the increasing embarrassments of his family induced him to yield to the entreaties of his mother, and return, under circumstances of greater independence to the business he had just relinquished, The experiment, however, lasted only a few weeks. His mind spurned all such employments, and at last he was placed under a Mr. Impey, attorney, of Inner Temple-lane, with a view to being ultimately called to the bar—a prospect which circumstances never allowed him to realize. He continued for three years and a half at the solicitor's desk, but could never overcome the repugnance with which he viewed the routine drudgery of legal technicalities. His mind was not what is called practical—he was for the elements and the embellishments of all subjects, and could not draw down his attention to the details. When he was within a single year of the expiration of his term, he had his articles cancelled, and at the age of twentytwo launched upon the world as a literary adventurer.

Such is an outline of the early years of John Thelwall, enough to show that he had many difficulties to contend against in his progress—difficulties partly created by the unpropitious circumstances in which he was placed, but principally by a temperament that unfitted him for prosperity in the class in which he was born.

He had previously produced a legendary tale called *Orland and Almenda,* and written in some of the periodicals, and he hoped to succeed in the new, arduous, and uncertain profession in which he embarked. His first step was the publication of two volume of poetry--his next the editorship of the *Biographical Magazine* ; and it is stated that for some two or three years he maintained his mother and brother on an income of little more than 50l. per annum. Success gradually followed his efforts. He contributed to the *Universal Magazine*, was concerned in a volume of the lives of eminent lawyers, published a legendary tale in " metrical prose," read intensely to make up for the deficiencies of his early education, and was a constant attendant at various debating societies. One of the favourite studies of Thelwall was divinity. He took it up with the ardour of youth, and it was so deeply impressed upon his mind that it made him at first a thorough-going advocate of the church and the King. In fact, in his early years, John Thelwallwas decided Tory. During the period of his literary labours he visited Rutlandshire for temporary relaxation, and meeting there a young lady of rather more than fifteen years of age, who was artless and unaccustomed to the world, he conceived the idea, like Mr. Day, of educating her for his future wife. For two years this education was continued by correspondence, and the lady afterwards became the partner of his toils during his political struggles.

This brings us to the point of Thelwall's life where we enter upon the stage of his political career, and where the narrative takes us out of mere personal and domestic detail- into matters of more public and general interest. Thelwall's first exhibitions as a politician and orator were at " the Society for Free Debate" which held its meetings at Coachmakers's' Hall ; and which was the nursery of the eloquence of Erskine, Gurney, Garrrow, Dallas, and others. He gradually changed his opinions, which were adopted almost upon instrinct, and abandoned upon grave consideration. From being the supporter of William Pitt, he became one of his inveterate opponents ; and the doctrines that first appeared to him to be just and necessary he soon discovered to be in the last degree unwise, In Thelwall the ordinary course of conversion was inverted. Young minds generally begin by embracing the most theoretical views, and end in principles of conservatism. He began a Tory, and ended an immoderate Radical. The French revolution was the event that first drew out Thelwall. He celebrated that occurrence not only with his voice but his pen, and not only in prose but in verse. He published an " Ode on the Destruction of the Bastile," the political earnestness of which surprised such of his friends as knew him only in the capacity of a literary man. Thelwall afterwards used to say that " nature had made him a poet, but his country a politician"—a saying that has nothing to recommend it except its antithesis.

The devotedness with which Thelwall embarked in the dangerous career of domestic politics, without money without influence, and struggling against power, procured for him the friendship of Horne Tooke, who was at that crisis engaged in one of the fiercest contests for Westminster that ever agitated that city. The unfavourable result of that election, the influence of the doctrines that were circulating in France, and the power which a few popular individuals exercised over the public mind, led to the formation of those societies which, for a considerable time, kept the country in a constant state of agitation upon a variety of reform theories. The first of these was the Society for the Bill of Rights, founded by Horne Tooke in 1769 ; the next the Society for Constitutional Information, founded in 1780 by Major Cartwright and the present Earl Grey (it is not altogether useless to remind living statesmen of what they did in those days) ; in 1782 the Quintuple Alliance, established by the Duke of Richmond for the sole purpose of promoting annual Parliaments and universal suffrage, but which faded away in the coalition that changed the opinions of its leading members ; the Society of Free Debate, founded in 1791 ; the Corresponding Society, established by Hardy in 1792 ; and the Society of the Friends of the People, commenced in the same year by Major Cartwright. The increase of these organized assemblies, whose general object was to achieve what has since been called organic changes in the constitution, alarmed the government, already sufficiently oppressive in its measures, and fresh means were adopted for curbing the dangerous spirit that was breaking out. The societies encouraged the excess of the press and the government commenced a series of posecutions against them, which at last had the effect of dispersing some of them, and reducing the rest to skeletons, The society to which Thelwall belonged was dismembered in this way, and Thelwall stood alone. The publicans were afraid to let out their rooms for the discussion of political questions, and it was with some difficulty, and not without considerable danger, that the leading agitators of the day found the means of prosecuting their objects. Thelwall delivered a series of political lectures. To follow the particulars of Thelwall's perseverance against the rough obstacles that lay in his way would be superfluous. He lectured in spite of divers attempts to intimidate him ; the crowded audiences were with him, and he was comparatively safe. But the peace of the neighbourhood was invariably disturbed by these imperfect and straggling efforts to instruct the people in their rights and privileges. Two attempts were made to prosecute Thelwall for libel on matters originating in these lectures, and on one occasion the house in which he lectured in Beaufort-buildings was prosecuted as a public nuisance ; but in each instance the grand jury refused to admit the charges. It is due to the memory of Thelwall to observe that in this work, which we presume to be authentic, it is distinctly stated that he always reprobated the excesses of the French revolution, although he gloried in its principles, and that he sometimes blamed those with whom he acted for going too far. That such was the fact we are willing to believe ; but the matter is not of much consequence now. The *tendency* of Thelwall's public life was just as much calculated to produce the excesses he disapproved of as if he had openly advocated them.

At last Thelwall was arrested for high treason. The way in which this circumstance is described is rather curious, and unveils the artificial nature of those conventions of men who had in reality nothing to lose, let what might come, and who believed, or tried to believe, that they were sacrificing themselves nobly for the good of their country.

On the morning of the 12th of May, 1794, about nine o'clock, a friend called upon Thelwall ; when the following conversation took place :

" Citizen, I am an early visitor ; and I am sorry to say I have bad news to communicate "

" Say it quickly then," replied Thelwall. " More fourteen years transportation ? or, is it to be hanging now ?"

" You have said it, citizen ! It is too true ! Hardy was arrested at six o'clock this morning, on a charge of high treason, and all his papers were seized !"

" Then my information was correct! I was told on Friday last, that warrants were made out against eight of us ; and that the names of Hardy, Richter, Lovett, and myself were among them."

" Pitt triumphs, citizen Thelwall ! you must fly while you have a chance, or you are dead man !"

" Fly, citizen, fly ! and by flight stamp all our proceedings with the appearence of conscious guilt ! Why should I fly ?"

" For my sake, and your dear child's," said his agitated, weeping wife, who was present.

" My dear wife !—my poor child !—you have already tasted of the cup of presecution, but as yet disgrace has not approached you. Shall I, by flying in the hour of danger, avow myself a traitor, and make my Stella and her children hopeless outcasts ?"

" You will act for the best, I know," replied his wife, " and I will endeavour to bear, as I ought, whatever may be your decision."

" Affairs are coming to a sad crisis, citizen," said his friend.

Affairs are at a sad crisis, citizens," returned Thelwall. " Let us look back upon the last thirity years, and see to what we are brought. The fruits of our incessant labour snatched from us to pay enormous taxation ; our bodies seized on, and pressed into a hateful war ; our minds cramped by the heavy penalties of a judge's sentence ; our constitution subverted by laws made to suite the purposes of a government oppressive to the people ; our petitions for redress treated with insult ; our legal meetings punished with what amounts to transportation for life ; and finding that heavy fines, imprisonment, and transportation do not suffice to satisfy their revenge, they must satiate it in our blood, for daring to stand up for our rights, and the rights of generations yet unborn ? It is not for ourselves, citizen, we are struggling, but for our children ! How many generations yet in embryo will have to slave to pay the enormous debt of the last twenty years !"

" Citizen, " returned the other, " our country will never sanction this attempt on our lives."

" Alas ! friend, " replied Thelwall, " we shall have a hard struggle for it. Show me, in the whole history of state prosecutions in this country, any instance where the victim has escaped the hands of government, and I will admit hope ! But we *will* hope, nevertheless," said he, brightening up ; " we will not only *hope*, but we will cast away *fear* ? We have gained one point, at least—a grand, a glorious point—we have taught a jury what is *their right* and *duty* ; and our persecutors have been obliged to confirm that right. We may have an independent jury and, if we have, give us but even the slightest appearance of justice, and, as we have neither compassed nor imagined any unlawful act, we will beat them here, too ! So cheer up, my dear wife," said he, kissing his child ; " though I may be kept from you for a short time, it is impossible the heart of a man can be more free from fear than mine is at present."

Considering that this was a conversation at a morning call, the reporter is entitled to some credit for the elaborateness with which the dialogue has been preserved. There can be no mistake as to the employment of the title " citizen," which was then highly popular amongst republicans : and the dramatic minuteness of the scene recalls very forcibly to recollection the biographical forgeries with which the press of France has teemed during the last thirty years This interlude may be a *verbatim* fact, but it looks very much like a fabrication. What follows is not less effective. He had been in attendance at the committee of the society, where he expounded the law of treason in reference to the case of Hardy, who had just then been apprehended, and after eleven o'clock the meeting broke up for the purpose of visiting such of the divisions as were then assembled " awaiting the result of their deliberations."

The members of the committee, &c., went on before Thelwall, leaving him for a few minutes, to inform his family of his intended absence. He then left the house ; but, before he got out of the buildings, he was met near to his door by a man of the name of Walsh, said to have been an itinerant spy, and five or six other persons.

" Mr. Thelwall, I believe," said this man, offering to shake him by the hand.

" The same," returned Thelwall, Upon which two of the king s messengers, the secretary to Mr. Dundas, and one of the Bow street runners, came up.

" Then sir," said one of them, tapping him on the shoulder, " you are my prisoner."

" Very well," calmly replied Thelwall, " You will permit me, I suppose, to return home and inform my wife and family where I am going ? and, at the same time, let me see your warrant."

They agreed to this proposal ; and Thelwall got permission to go into the room, in the presence of the messengers, where his wife and mother were sitting.

They then searched Thelwall's person, and the officer took from him his pocket book. Against the indignity of this personal scrunity he remonstrated, but in vain : they found nothing but a few memorandums of a private nature. It will be remembered that Thelwall had drawn up the Resolutions which he and his friends were issuing forth to read to the different sections of the society. These resolutions he had in his hand when he was arrested in the street ; and, it being dark, he instantly concealed them up the sleeve of his coat, conscious that it was a document, which would have been a stronger testimony against him, than any other the officers would find ; as they were in his own handwriting, and some of the expressions would not fail to be twisted and turned to his disadvantage. It was to get rid of this paper, if he could that he proposed to return into his house ; and while he purposely protracted the parleying about the terms and signature of the warrant, he made a sign to his mother, who came behind him, under pretence of looking over his should at the warrant, and he conveyed unobserved into her hand the paper he had concealed about him. This was the only precaution concerning his papers that he ever took.

This scene is not so well got up us they would have done it in Paris ; the colouring is not sufficiently melodramatic, It is needless to follow the narrative to its sequel. The imprisonment of Thelwall in the Tower, and his acquittal of the charge of high treasons are matters so notorious, that even the fullness of the relation in this volume, into which *a* very excusable feeling of importance is infused, hardly invests them with interest enough to sustain the reader through the perusal.

The volume comes down to the year 1795, and traces Thelwall as a political lecturer, continuing to defy the authorities and to excite the multitude, until a bill was passed that took away his occupation. Every person who cares to have a very precise account of these circumstances will find it here : but not even the poems written by Thelwall, when he was in prison ; his correspondence, which is neither very extensive nor very valuable in any point of view ; nor the personal traits with which the book abounds, have the effect of surrounding his character with dignity, or of redeeming him from the imputation of being rash in his temperament, and by no means sound in his judgment. The work is not well written—but it is elaborate. It exhibits an affectionate interest in the man which might have been expected from his widow ; and its political sentiments are, from first to last, not those of one who had undertaken to examine Thelwall's views, but of one who had adopted them.

FINE ARTS.

ABUSES IN GOVERNMENT ENCOURAGEMENT OF ART: A COUNCIL OF TASTE PROPOSED.

The Government attempts to sustain the nation's newly-assumed character of " Patron of the Arts," must afford infinite amusement to our Continentlal brethren ; who cannot but regard John Bull's pretensions to connoisseurship with a mixture of compassion and ridicule, such as the Duke of Devonshire or Lord Egremont might feel towards a purse-proud cit—

" To whom some dæmon whispered, ' Have a taste !"

who, aping their munificence, with only the requisites of wealth and good-intention, becomes the dupe of jobbers and the laughingstock of his acquaintance. In the instance of the individual, the folly cures itself, and ends where it began : finding he has paid too dear for his whistle, he flings the costly toy aside, content to use the experience he has bought so as to keep out of the way of similar impositions. But the case of a people is widely different : the country must turn its dear bought experience to better account. It cannot abandon the pursuit once begun—may not if it would, should not if it could : it has to learn how to follow it up with greater ardour and success under better auspices. The only way to redeem the credit of the country in this matter, is to adopt more efficient means of putting into effect our purpose of cultivating the public taste and promoting the progress of art at home. The people are convinced of the necessity of sound instruction, of the benefits arising from the possession of fine works of art, and the policy of making a liberal outlay for these advantages : but how to estimate the value of the rarities offered to us, what to seek for, were to find, and how best to secure them, remain yet to be learned. There is knowledge and judgment enough in the country ; all that is needed is to make this available to a wise purpose. What course so obvious and efficient as to form a Faculty of Arts, to be a deliberative and executive power for carrying out the views of Government with reference to the arts of design ?

The history of the progress of art in this country is a series of jobbing and cajolery : the Government has been in the position of a person of great wealth, unbounded influence, and good disposition, but small wisdom, who is teased and tormented on all sides with suitors for his patronage ; and who, having neither understanding nor taste of his own to guide him, yields to the most pertinacious applicant, or is tricked by the most cunning intriguer. Art owes more, much more, to private influence than official protection. Hitherto all our great acquisitions have been made at second-hand : the Townley and Elgin Marbles, the Hamilton Collection of Vases, the Collections of Drawings by Payne Knight, and other connoisseurs—would we could add the Lawrence Collection, now dispersed—from the staple of the treasures of art in the British Museum ; and the Angerstein and Holwell Carr Collections of Pictures consitute three-fourths of the National Gallery. Some of these, too, were bequests, others were purchased through powerful influence ; in fact, it is either to individual liberality, or to secret, if not sinister means, that we owe the possession of nearly all the productions of art that the nation can boast of. The executive, instead of acting, is acted upon ; it is made a " utensil" of—sometimes to honour, sometimes to dishonour—as accident may determine.

The Lawrence Collection of Drawings by the Old Masters is a striking case in point. Seven years ago, when Sir Thomas Lawrence died, the Government were offered the whole of this unrivalled collection for 20,000l.,—a sum much less than it cost the collector, and, as it has since proved to be, far below its market value. The sum was large, and the Government hesitated,—though even the Royal Academy stirred in the affair : but, instead of appointing competent persons to investigate the worth of these precious relics, they do nothing until the collection becomes the property of creditors, who, to reimburse themselves and make a fair profit as dealers, raise the price to 30,000l The Government now begin to find out the value of these treasures as marketable commodities ; but still the price disturbs them, seeing they are not yet able to appreciate their worth to the arts of the country. The drawings are exhibited by Messrs. Woodburn, the proprietors ; making twelve exhibitions of a hundred drawings each, not including the whole number : amateurs, artists, nay even the public at large, flock to see them ; the wonder and delight of the visters is unbounded, and the press echoes the voice of the people : private individuals give proportionately larger prices for separate portions, but the Government continues to hold off. It not only suffers the collection to be scattered, but does not even take means to secure the most valuable fragments. At last the choicest parts of all are exhibited—the works of Raffaelle and Michael Angelo ; the price set on them being 12,000l. for the former and 8,000l. for the latter. For Government to pay as much for the works of two masters, though the greatest, as they might have had the whole for, is like passing a vote of censure upon their former neglect of opportunity: but for very shame they can't let the brightest gems of the casket go without an effort, so they obtain the refusal of them. After much haggling, the owners offer the two portions for 18,000l., provided their proposal be accepted by a certain time : no answer is given. Messrs. Woodburn then offer to submit the drawings to the valuation of any competent judges the Ministers may appoint, and to permit a selection to be made from them. Three proper persons are named,—Mr. Josi, of the British Museum, Mr. Eastlake, R. A., and the Reverend Henry Welleseley ; who, after inspecting and appraising the drawings one by one, find that their fair market value is 30,000l. instead of 20,000l. ; so that the Government thus has the option of purchasing what is worth 30,000l. for 20,000l., or of making a selection at the prices fixed by their own valuers. Still nothing results. The owners are not even released from their agreement to give the preference to the Government ; who will neither say aye nor nay : and thus the matter stands a present. We know not whether the Rubens Drawings are sold ; but the seventy-five by Leonardo da Vinci, including the inestimable cartoon heads of the famous " Last Supper," of which no other authentic traces remain, are still procurable for 1,500l. ; a sum insignificant in comparison with their value to the country,—for the cartoons are not only of undoubted originality, but are powerful as paintings, so that all who look at them may understand and feel their beauty.

Passing over the treatment of Messrs. Woodburn by the Government, which is unhandsome and unbusinesslike, what pitiful, paltering conduct is this in a matter of national interest and importance ! Had Sir Thomas Lawrence when alive, been compelled by necessity to part with his collection of drawings, and wanted 30,000l. for them, who can doubt but his personal influence would have procured their purchase by the Government, even had they been less worth the sum than they were ? We did not hear of these doubts and delays when Lord Londoudery wanted to sell his Coregios : there was no haggling then about price, no holding off ; the thing was done on the instant. So with the Murillo we spoke of last week : though that picture was bought by a private individual a very short time before for 1,500l., the Government did not hesitate to give four times the price. The public had not seen this Murillo or the Londonderry Corregios when the bargains were struck ; though they would, in the instance of the Coregios, have confirmed the intended purchase, the case is not altered : but here are works whose value has been tested in every possible way, and which Ministers have been prayed to purchase by hundreds of persons—and among them are the names of the most distinguished artists and connoisseurs, whose signatures appear to the memorial—left neglected and almost despised. The Ministers wait the moment of inspiration : the voice of the oracle has not spoken. We thought that Messrs; Woodburn had been wiser in their generation, but they do not seem to have known the way to propitiate the high priest of the temple of Taste : or have they failed in their offerings to the shrine, trusting the justice of their cause would prevail without the aid of the oracle ? Alas, they have slighted the " magic voice potential !" and the purse the nation uncloses only to its " open sesame."

In making a collection of fine works of art, the necessity for liberality is as great as the liability to imposition ; and public opinion is ot less value and less easily obtained in this than in any other matter. We have lack of official bodies to intermeddle in affairs of art : there are the Royal Academy, (God save the mark !) the Society of Arts, the Trustees of the British Museum and of the National Gallery, the Directors of the British Institution, and that mysterious conclave the Gommittee of Taste, and last not least, the supreme dictator and *arbiter elegantiarum*, Mr. Seguier. Favoured country ! Unfortunately, however, these are separate and independent powers ; independent, not only of each other, but of the Government and the nation. For all practical purposes, indeed, the country is without a tribunal to whom it can appeal for judgment on any question of taste, whether it be the errection of a statue or the purchase of a picture, the building of a Senate, house or the founding of a School of Design. What are the consequences ? A pigmy picture-gallery, that besides being a disgrace to the town as a specimen of architerture, will scarcely hold the few pictures we already possess a National School of Design established on a narrower basis than any mechanical drawing academy—a competition for a Legislative Palace, which though the result fortunately has proved satisfactory, restricted the genius of the architects and fettered their invention : to instance consequences, indeed, we have only to point to every act of Government relative to the fine arts. Yet we nevertheless give Ministers credit for good intentions—that pernicious virtue which, according to old Baxter forms the pavement of the unnameable place.

If any good is to come of national patronage of art—if the energies of the artists are to be directed to high aim by state encouragement—if the taste of the public is to be enlightened by fine examples—if the glory of the country is to be promoted by its advancement in arts—if the National Gallery is to be any thing but a receptacle for huge and dear pictures that no one else will buy, and for the lumber ejected from lordly collections—there must be some efficient and responsible deliberative and executive power for regulating all matters connected with the arts of design.

If we want models for the constitution of such a body, we have only to look to the practice of the Continental Governments ; but without directly imitating the course pursued by them, we would suggest the information of a Faculty of [illegible] Council of Taste, (call it what you will) [illegible] equal proportions, of the most eminent [illegible] sculpture, and architecture, [illegible] table dealers in pictures [illegible] ligent manufacturers of ornamental articles. [illegible] ld form a committee at bling at stated int[illegible] pon extraordinary occ when necessary, to [illegible] nd determine upon t to be adopted in al[illegible] gs of the Governm nected with arts an[illegible] ; their d the grounds of the[illegible] months previous to

This is but a loo[illegible] tant, and pretends neither the points to be attained a[illegible] competent set of judges, a[illegible] by the public at large. S[illegible] made available as a guide directing any work of art gence diffusing its influenc Free competition and pub but in the case of Gove comes too late.—*Spectat*

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THE INCONVENIENCE O[illegible] The following anecdote a[illegible] pers, the exactitude of wh[illegible] be guaranteed. Odry, the benefit took place a few Variètes, sent a box ticket occasion ; but, as no answe the duke would not come. office were numerous, and a quarter-past seven, howe leans with some friends. T ed among the box-keepers— to find persons complaisant but without success. No o courteous or courtier to give prince was forced to leave ing's amusement elsewhere.

ADIEU.—In using this exp dered trivial, few persons meaning, and that in pronoc friends *a Deau.*—to the pro

FAST-SAILING STEAMER packet, belonging to the Company, whose extraor Beaumaris we noticed a the metropolitans, as no ve ce with her. She left Londo and arrived in Dublin on T standing several hours detent her passage down the Thames miles in one hour and five minut

WALKING.—Walking is the b bituate yourself to walk very far themselves on having subdued man, but I doubt whether we ha have gained by the use of this ani sioned so much the degeneracy o Indian goes on foot nearly as f journey, as an enfeebled White d will tire the best horses. A little the morning, when you first rise, off sleep, and produces other go economy.—*Jefferson's Memoirs.*

INVENTION OF PRINTING.—A festival is in preparation at May honour of the memory of Guttenb was a native of the place. The formed upon the 24th of June n will be attended by numbers from Some of the more morbid of the G question the moral justice of this c whether, from the number of bad papers, which the art has called fate than that of deification ought its discovery.

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